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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/075,336	02/13/2002	Kenneth Charles Boydstun	1560(4000-03400)	8714

			EXAMINER
28003	7590	01/23/2006	GREENE, DANIEL L

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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
3621	

DATE MAILED: 01/23/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/075,336	BOYDSTUN ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Daniel L. Greene	3621	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *22 August 2005*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-24* is/are pending in the application.

     4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-24* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

     Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

     Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

     a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

         1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

         2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

         3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

     * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
     Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
     Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments, see REMARKS, filed 8/22/2005, with respect to the

rejection(s) of claim(s) 1-24 under Blakley et al. US 5,708,812 and Mehring et al. US

6,609,115 B1 have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection

has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection

is made in view of Blakley, III et al. US 5,832,211.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2.   **Claims 1-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over**

Blakley, III et al. U.S. Patent 5,832,211 [Blakley], and further in view of Mehring et

al. U.S. Patent 6,609,115 B1 [Mehring]

As per claims 1, 16 and 22:

Blakley discloses:

Read selected unencrypted data from source datastore. For example Col. 7,

lines 35-37.

Blakley does not expressly show, convert unencrypted data to be compatible

with target datastore; and populate target datastore with the converted data.

However these differences are only found in the nonfunctional descriptive

material and are not functionally involved in the steps recited. The migration steps,

taught by Blakley, teach about the migration of data from a Source Domain to a Target

Domain. Col. 10, lines 46-67, that may be customer-tailored according to the user's

particular needs, would be performed the same regardless of the data.

Thus, this descriptive material will not distinguish the claimed invention from the

prior art in terms of patentability, *see In re Gulack*, 703 F.2d 1381, 1385, 217 USPQ

401, 404 (Fed. Cir. 1983); *In re Lowry*, 32 F.3d 1579, 32 USPQ2d 1031 (Fed. Cir.

1994).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made to read selected data be it unencrypted or encrypted

data from source datastore; convert unencrypted/encrypted data to be compatible with

target datastore; and populate target datastore with the converted data, because such

data does not functionally relate to the steps in the method claimed and because the

subjective interpretation of the data does not patentably distinguish the claimed

invention.

Blakley further discloses:

Receive an identification from a user seeking access to information protected

by the target user authenticator. For example Col. 7, lines 17-35.

Locate the corresponding identification in the target datastore and determine

whether the target datastore includes a password associated with the identification.

For example Col. 11, lines 44-55, Blakley teaches locating the corresponding

identification in the target datastore, which includes a password, associated with the

user's identification.

Receive a password from the user associated with the received identification.

For example Col. 11, lines 25-67.

Blakley discloses the claimed invention except for if the target datastore does

not include a password associated with the identification, then submits the received

identification and received password to the source user authenticator. Mehring

teaches that it is known in the art to provide if the target datastore does not include a

password associated with the identification, then submit the received identification and

received password to the source user authenticator. Col. 10, lines 49-67, Col. 11, lines

1-10. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to provide the authentication procedure Blakley with the if the

target datastore does not include a password associated with the identification, then

submit the received identification and received password to the source user

authenticator of Mehring, in order to facilitate the use of the data during the migration

phase of the data transfer.

Further , it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the

time of the invention was made to if the target datastore does not include a password

associated with the identification, then submit the received identification and received

password to the source user authenticator since it is known in the art that during a data

base migration period, if the target datastore does not include a password associated

with the identification, then submit the received identification and received password to

the source user authenticator.

Monitor the source user authenticator for an approval response; for example

Col. 8, lines 1-10, Col. 9, lines 34-67.

Blakley discloses the claimed invention except for on receipt of an approval

response from the source user authenticator populates the target datastore with the

received password associating the received password with the corresponding

identification. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the

time of the invention was made to on receipt of an approval response from the source

user authenticator populate the target datastore with the received password

associating the received password with the corresponding identification, since it is

known in the art that to facilitate the complete transfer of data, when data is found

missing from the original source, it is restored by the data from the original source.

Authenticate the identification and password using the target user authenticator.

For example Col. 23, lines 5-35.

As per claim 2:

Blakley further discloses:

If, after determining whether the target datastore includes a password

associated with the identification, the target datastore does include a password

associated with the identification, then authenticate the identification and password

using the target user authenticator. For example Col. 7, lines 15-20.

As per claim 3:

Blakley further discloses:

Receiving a password in a single submission from the user in conjunction with

receiving the identification from the user. For example Col. 7, lines 15-35

As per claims 4, 5, 17, 20 and 23:

Blakley discloses the claimed invention except for the receiving a

password in a submission from the user after the initial submission of the identification

from the user. However, Blakley does disclose the use of a password and a

corresponding unique account identification number. Col. 7, lines 15-20. Mehring

teaches that it is known in the art to provide a receiving a password in a submission

from the user after the initial submission of the identification from the user. Col. 10,

lines 60-67. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the

time the invention was made to provide the password/unique identification element of

Blakley with the receiving a password in a submission from the user after the initial

submission of the identification from the user of Mehring, in order to increase the

security in accessing data. Further, it would have been obvious to modify the teachings

of Blakley, to provide the step of receiving a password in a submission from the user

after the initial submission of the identification from the user.

Since the applicant has not disclosed that receiving a password in a submission

from the user after the initial submission of the identification from the user.

solves any stated problem in a new or unexpected way or is for any particular purpose

which is unobvious to one of ordinary skill and it appears that the claimed feature does

not distinguish the invention over similar features in the prior art since, the teachings of

Blakley will perform the invention as claimed by the applicant with any means, method,

or product to receiving a password in a submission from the user after the initial

submission of the identification from the user.

As per claims 6, 18, 21 and 24:

Blakley discloses the claimed invention, as discussed above, except for the step

of prompting for and receiving the identification and a password from the user after the

initial submission of the identification from the user. It would have been an obvious to

modify the teachings of Blakley to provide the step of prompting for and receiving the

identification and a password from the user after the initial submission of the

identification from the user.

Since the applicant has not disclosed that prompting for and receiving the

identification and a password from the user after the initial submission of the

identification from the user solves any stated problem in a new or unexpected way or is

for any particular purpose which is unobvious to one of ordinary skill and it appears that

the claimed feature does not distinguish the invention over similar features in the prior

art since, the teachings of Blakley will perform the invention as claimed by the applicant

with any means, method, or product to prompting for and receiving the identification

and a password from the user after the initial submission of the identification from the

user.

As per claims 7:

Blakley discloses the claimed invention except for the wherein the action of

prompting for and receiving the identification and a password from the user after the

initial submission of the identification from the user occurs after determining that the

target datastore does not include a password associated with the identification; and,

wherein the action further comprises using the source user authenticator to prompt for

and receive the identification and a password from the user after the initial submission

of the identification from the user.

Mehring teaches that it is known in the art to provide wherein the action of

prompting for and receiving the identification and a password from the user after the

initial submission of the identification from the user occurs after determining that the

target datastore does not include a password associated with the identification; and,

wherein the action further comprises using the source user authenticator to prompt for

and receive the identification and a password from the user after the initial submission

of the identification from the user.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to provide the security method of Blakley with wherein the action of

prompting for and receiving the identification and a password from the user after the

initial submission of the identification from the user occurs after determining that the target datastore does not include a password associated with the identification; and, wherein the action further comprises using the source user authenticator to prompt for and receive the identification and a password from the user after the initial submission of the identification from the user of Mehring, in order to authenticate the user requesting the data.

As per claims 8 and 9:

Blakley discloses the claimed invention except for wherein while the source user authenticator is receiving the submitted password from the user, capturing the password provided by the user in response to the source authenticator prompting and using the captured password as the received password.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to wherein while the source user authenticator is receiving the submitted password from the user, capturing the password provided by the user in response to the source authenticator prompting and using the captured password as the received password since it is known in the art to use the password provided by the user in response to the source authenticator prompting and using the captured password as the received password.

As per claim 10:

Blakley does not expressly show wherein the target datastore is an LDAP

compliant directory service. However, Blakley does disclose about Open Systems

Foundation (OSF) Distributed Computing Environment (DCE) For example Col. 5,

lines 56-67, Col. 7, lines 1-10. The difference between the prior art and the

application is only found in the nonfunctional descriptive material and is not functionally

involved in the steps recited. The migrating steps would be performed the same

regardless of the type of datastore involved. Thus, this descriptive material will not

distinguish the claimed invention from the prior art in terms of patentability, *see In re*

Gulack, 703 F.2d 1381, 1385, 217 USPQ 401, 404 (Fed. Cir. 1983); *In re Lowry*, 32

F.3d 1579, 32 USPQ2d 1031 (Fed. Cir. 1994).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made to use the type of datastore compatible with their

system because the type of datastore does not functionally relate to the steps in the

method claimed and because the subjective interpretation of the datastore does not

patentably distinguish the claimed invention.

As per claim 11:

Blakley does not expressly show wherein the target datastore is a relational

database. However, Blakley does disclose about Open Systems Foundation (OSF)

Distributed Computing Environment (DCE) For example Col. 5, lines 56-67, Col. 7,

lines 1-10. The difference between the prior art and the application is only found in

the nonfunctional descriptive material and is not functionally involved in the steps

recited. The migrating steps would be performed the same regardless of the type of

datastore involved. Thus, this descriptive material will not distinguish the claimed

invention from the prior art in terms of patentability, *see In re Gulack*, 703 F.2d 1381,

1385, 217 USPQ 401, 404 (Fed. Cir. 1983); *In re Lowry*, 32 F.3d 1579, 32 USPQ2d

1031 (Fed. Cir. 1994).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made to use the type of datastore compatible with their

system because the type of datastore does not functionally relate to the steps in the

method claimed and because the subjective interpretation of the datastore does not

patentably distinguish the claimed invention.

As per claims 12 and 13:

Blakley does not expressly show wherein the source datastore is a relational

database. However, Blakley does disclose about Open Systems Foundation (OSF)

Distributed Computing Environment (DCE) For example Col. 5, lines 56-67, Col. 7,

lines 1-10. The difference between the prior art and the application is only found in

the nonfunctional descriptive material and is not functionally involved in the steps

recited. The migrating steps would be performed the same regardless of the type of

datastores involved. Thus, this descriptive material will not distinguish the claimed

invention from the prior art in terms of patentability, *see In re Gulack*, 703 F.2d 1381,

1385, 217 USPQ 401, 404 (Fed. Cir. 1983); *In re Lowry*, 32 F.3d 1579, 32 USPQ2d

1031 (Fed. Cir. 1994).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made to use the type of datastore compatible with their

system because the type of data stores does not functionally relate to the steps in the

method claimed and because the subjective interpretation of the data stores does not

patentably distinguish the claimed invention.

As per claim 14:

Blakley further discloses:

wherein the user is a person. For example Col. 7, lines 15-35.

As per claim 15:

Blakley further discloses:

wherein the user is a software object. Foe example Col. 7, lines 15-35.

As per claim 19:

Blakley discloses the claimed invention except for intercepting a request to the

source user authenticator from a user seeking access to information protected by the

target user authenticator. Mehring teaches that it is known in the art to provide

intercepting a request to the source user authenticator from a user seeking access to

information protected by the target user authenticator. For example Col. 9, lines 15-50.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the push/pull password system of Blakley, with the intercepting a request to the source user authenticator from a user seeking access to information protected by the target user authenticator of Mehring, in order to facilitate the approval of the user, with a minimum interaction by the user, to complete the authentication procedure.

Blakley discloses the claimed invention except for prompting the user for an identification. However, Blakley does disclose the use of user identification . Mehring teaches that it is known in the art to prompting the user for an identification; receiving the identification from the user. Col. 10, lines 60-67. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the password/unique identification element of Blakley with the prompting the user for an identification of Mehring, in order to increase the security in accessing data. Further, it would have been obvious to modify the teachings of Blakley, to provide the step of prompting the user for an identification.

Since the applicant has not disclosed that prompting the user for an identification; receiving the identification from the user solves any stated problem in a new or unexpected way or is for any particular purpose which is unobvious to one of ordinary skill and it appears that the claimed feature does not distinguish the invention over similar features in the prior art since, the teachings of Blakley will perform the invention as claimed by the applicant with any means, method, or product to receiving a

password in a submission from the user after the initial submission of the identification

from the user.

locating the corresponding identification in the target datastore and determining

whether the target datastore includes a password associated with the identification; For

example Col. 7, lines 15-45.

if the target datastore does include a password associated with the identification,

then: authenticating the identification and password using the target user using the

target user authenticator. Col. 7, lines 15-20.

Examiner's Note: Examiner has cited particular columns and line numbers in the

references as applied to the claims below for the convenience of the applicant.

Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings in the art and are

applied to the specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures

may apply as well. It is respectfully requested from the applicant, in preparing the

responses, to fully consider the references in entirety as potentially teaching all or part

of the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage as taught by the prior art

or disclosed by the examiner.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to

applicant's disclosure. Leah et al. US 6,986,038 B1 TECHNIQUE FOR

SYNCHORNIZING SECURITY CREDENTIALS FROM A MASTER DIRECTORY,

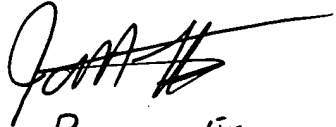PLATFORM, OR REGISTRY. Discloses prompting of the user.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Daniel L. Greene whose telephone number is 571-272-

6707. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Thur. 8am-6pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, James P. Trammell can be reached on 571-272-6712. The fax phone

number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-

872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Daniel L. Greene
Examiner
Art Unit 3621

1/10/2006

Primary Examiner
AU 3621